각 국가의 인터넷 거버넌스 사례
- 정부와의 관계를 중심으로 정리

cc 국가명	현재 위상	정부의 역할	웹사이트
.at Austria	비영리 법인	Observer	http://www.nic.at
.be Belgium	비영리 법인	none	http://www.dns.be
.ca Canada	비영리 법인	Agreement	http://www.cira.ca/
.cz Czech Republic	비영리 법인	Management	http://www.nic.cz
.dk Denmark	비영리 법인	Legislation	http://www.dk-hostmaster.dk
.eu European Union	비영리 법인	Legislation	http://www.eurid.eu
.fi Finland	정부기관	Legislation	http://www.ficora.fi
.fr France	비영리 법인	Council reps	http://www.nic.fr
.de Germany	비영리 법인	Observer	http://www.denic.de
.gr Greece	Foundation	Legislation- Contract with NRA	https://grweb.ics.forth.gr
.hu Hungary		Legislation	http://www.nic.hu
.is Iceland	private sector	None	http://www.isnic.is
.ie Ireland	비영리 법인	Legislation	http://www.iedr.ie
.it Italy	비영리 법인	Management	http://www.nic.it/
.jp Japan	private sector	Endorsement	http://jprs.co.jp
.kr Korea	정부기관	Approval	http://www.nic.or.kr
.lu Luxembourg	학계		http://www.dns.lu
.mx Mexico	학계	Proposed legislation	http://www.nic.mx
.nl Netherlands	비영리 법인	Cabinet Review	http://www.sidn.nl
.nz New Zealand	비영리 법인	Endorsement	http://www.domainz.net.nz
.no Norway	비영리 법인	Legislation	http://www.norid.no
.pl Poland	비영리 법인	Endorsement	http://www.nask.pl
.pt Portugal	비영리 법인		http://www.dns.pt /
.sk Slovak Republic			http://www.sk-nic.sk
.es Spain	정부기관	Legislation	http://www.nic.es
.se Sweden	비영리 법인	Legislation	http://www.iis.se
.ch Switzerland	학계	Legislation	http://www.nic.ch/
.tr Turkey	학계		http://www.nic.tr
.uk UK	비영리 법인	Advisory	http://www.nic.uk
.us US	private sector	Contract	http://www.nic.us
.ar Agentina	정부기관	none	http://www.nic.ar/
.br Brazil	다자간협의체	Participates	http://www.nic.br/
.cn China	정부기관	none	http://www.cnnic.cn
in India	비영리 법인	none	http://www.nixi.org/

(관련 내용의 원문 발췌한 부분입니다.)

<2006 OECD Study>

- There is high growth in ccTLD domain name markets
- The take-up of ccTLDs varies widely and the trend is towards liberalisation of the ccTLD name space
- ccTLD registries are mostly not-for-profit organisations that aim to be responsive to their local Internet communities
- Government interest and involvement in the management of their national ccTLD has increased, though not necessarily to increase control
- CcTLDs have a variety of policies depending on national cultural, economic and legal circumstances

<Switzerland>

* **delegated (by the state) public-private governance system**.
- In Switzerland, the Swiss Education and Research Network (SWITCH) as the registry for dot ch plays the pivotal role in ccTLD governance.
- It is something of a hybrid governance body since it was established in 1987 by the Swiss state and the university sector as a foundation of the private sector.
- in the late 1980s, there was no direct government involvement in the Swiss domain name system due in part to a lack of understanding of its significance and potential future strategic importance.
- An important change occurred in 1996, when the Swiss state introduced the idea of 'holdership', that is the right of use only of a domain name.
- Another significant venture by the state into the TLD domain occurred in 2002 when the Swiss government decided to take over responsibility for oversight of its ccTLD.
- Thus, in 2003, a set of regulations for dot ch were laid out in law in the Federal Constitution through the Telecommunications Act. An administrative contract between the Swiss telecommunications national regulatory authority, OFCOM, which plays a public oversight role, and SWITCH was established.
- The underpinning goals of the Swiss system are to ensure credibility for the registry, transparency in the system of registration, and shared responsibilities between the registry (functional and operational mostly) and government (representational in international fora mostly) (Schneider 2005).

<Norway>

- Since UNINETT is owned by the Norwegian state through its Ministry of Education and Research, the system is overwhelmingly characterized by 'sub-contracting' though there are also elements of 'concerted action' due to the backstop regulatory role played by the Norwegian telecommunications regulator.
- The Norwegian registry for dot no, Norid, claims that it is a 'neutral actor', 'anchored in a strong social responsibility' (Norid 2007a).
- Norid is regulated by the Domain Name Regulation which is part of the 2003 Electronic Communications Act and, like the Swiss case, is under the aegis of its national telecommunications regulatory authority.
- Norid is part of UNINETT AS, the National Academic Research Network, which was delegated responsibility for dot no by the state in 1987.
- Norid is an unusual organization to have been devolved regulatory responsibility – it is a novel example of a publicly owned (but private) company undertaking a number of key governance functions.
- 'the administrative model for the .no domain...combines a domain name policy set by the registry (in consultation with the Norwegian community) with a high-level administrative framework set by the Norwegian government through regulation. Added to this mix is a private sector registry that is owned by the Norwegian state'

<France>
* **public-private hybrid nature** of the dot fr governance system
* In this case, clear evidence exists of **a mix of commercialisation a**nd **non-hierarchical governance measures.** However, the significant presence of the state in AFNIC suggests that the French system contains **important elements of 'concerted action' and 'sub-contracting'.**
- From 1986-1997, the ccTLD in France was under the control of the French National Institute for Information Technology and Automation research (INRIA).
- in 1995, by the creation of a Naming Charter of rules for domain name assignment (authors' interview, 2008). Until this point, the system bore many of the hallmarks of 'voluntary action', though in 1997 the French state intervened to change the nature of dot fr governance very considerably.
- The system was made a part of French law, accompanied by the establishment of the registry AFNIC by INRIA and the French government.
- AFNIC's management structure is a reflection of the dilemma of a traditionally mercantilist state such as France in the governance of a communications asset with both social and commercial imperatives.
- On the one hand, the presence of the state is very much in evidence in the management structure of the registry, the aim being to secure 'co-development'. as much as half the board of management of AFNIC come from the public sector, or 'founder members', as they are described: two representatives from

INRIA and three from French government
- the French government (2003: 2) has also stated unequivocally that in France, 'the ccTLD is held to be a public or collective resource that cannot come under the heading of private property and must be managed in the general interest...governments' in the final instance have authority over the ccTLDs pertaining to their territory'.
- It is paradoxical therefore that there has been a very significant move in the direction of liberalisation in the ccTLD market in France since approximately 2000. in May 2004, through the current French postal and electronic communications law, it was made bureaucratically less burdensome (more flexible) for companies to register under dot fr, which resulted in an 88% growth in registrations in the following year (OECD 2006: 17).
- a much more market-oriented approach is being developed by AFNIC

<UK>
* dot UK functions in operational and regulatory terms predominantly as **a system of 'voluntary action'**, although there is nevertheless the shadowing presence of the UK state in evidence.
* The UK ccTLD provides an example of a very **liberalised and commercially successful system.**
- Like most ccTLDs, the governance of dot uk occurred initially through classic 'voluntary action' administered in the 1980s by an organization known as the Naming Committee.
- domain names management was formalised through the creation in 1996 of Nominet, the dot uk registry, as a private not-for-profit concern (Nominet 2007b2007b) over which its private members have ultimate control
- The UK government was not concerned with Nominet's monopoly control over dot UK as it firmly believed that any potential abuse of this situation could be dealt with through existing regulatory legislation and bodies. The only issue for the UK government, therefore, was whether the proposed regulatory model for Nominet – underpinned by openness, transparency, inclusiveness, flexibility, and objectivity – was congruent with the direction of UK public policy

<Argentina>
- The Argentine ccTLD is located in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- It was created in 1987 and since then it has managed the national domain names.
- According to its coordinator, "the management of domain names is a scarce and strategic resource, particularly more so when IPv6 becomes finally adopted and I consider that it is best to maintain the policies and strategic functions within the state"

<Brazil>

- multistakeholder model
- It attempts to follow a multi-stakeholder approach, similar to the experiences of the World Summit Information Society (WSIS) and the IGF.
- The Brazilian Internet Steering Committee has 21 members20, comprising nine federal government representatives, four from the private sector (ISPs, telecommunications infrastructures providers, hardware and software industries and general business sector users); four representatives of non-governmental organizations, three members of the scientific community and one "Internet expert"
- CGI.br comprises a variety of organizations and initiatives among its umbrella protection:21

<Australia>

- .auDA is a small organisation managed by a Chief Executive Officer, a Policy Officer and administrative staff. It is funded by contributions from members, registrar fees ($11 per domain name registration), registry fees and, most recently, by off-budget windfalls from the sale of generic domain names. It does not receive funding from government.
- It operates under the Corporations Law and is managed by a Board of Directors (currently 13) eleven of whom are elected by .auDA's members[41] and two of whom are appointed as Independent Directors.[42]
- A range of formal working parties has assisted policy development. Members of those parties serve on a voluntary basis. As such, the cost of regulation has been successfully transferred from government to those subject to the regulation in a similar way, for example, to the work of the Australian Communications Industry Forum (ACIF)
- Membership of .auDA's policy panels is representative of the broader community with skills in information technology and engineering, telecommunications policy, intellectual property protection and consumer advocacy. The Registrar's Code of Practice is a case in point.
- The activity of the working parties is publicised by .auDA through public forums and the online membership list.
- As a result, the regulatory load of DNS governance in Australia is spread across representatives from peak associations, registrars, the technical community and individual members.

<New Zealand>

- the Ministry is, as defined in RFC1591, a significantly interested party when it comes to the management of the .nz ccTLD.
- The Ministry's primary role in the .nz ccTLD is focused on the stability of the Internet.
- The Ministry has the responsibility for ensuring that New Zealand's communications infrastructure – including its domain name space - is reliable and responsive.
- Its secondary role is a monitoring role
- The Ministry has a role as a long standing participant in ICANN through the Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC)
- InternetNZ was chosen by the local Internet community at a public meeting in 1996 to be the designated manager for the .nz ccTLD.
- InternetNZ's primary role in relation to this MoU is to manage .nz in the public interest as set out in the objects of the society.
- InternetNZ's role is:
  a. The technical operation of the .nz registry and .nz DNS.
  b. Deciding and implementing the market structure for .nz, guided by its object to promote the competitive provision of Internet access, services and facilities in an open and uncaptureable environment.
  c. Determining the principles and policy under which .nz operates.
  d. Regulating the .nz market and ensuring compliance with the .nz policies by market participants.
- In its role as designated manager InternetNZ commits to high standards of public transparency and commits to continuing with the following established practices:
  a. Publishing its annual report publicly and in a timely fashion;
  b. Holding meetings of its governing Council in public and publishing the minutes afterwards in a timely fashion;
  c. Providing public reports on its activities that are funded by the surplus from .nz;
  d. Engaging in broad community consultation on any changes to the objects of InternetNZ.
- Both parties commit to regular, open dialogue regarding the management of the .nz ccTLD.
- At any time the Ministry can contact InternetNZ seeking explanation, clarification or dialogue on any matter concerning the operation of .nz.
- Under the .nz Policy Development Process any party is free to identify possible policy requirements and raise these.
- In the event that this clear consensus exists then the local Internet community may, through the Ministry (or through other means), instruct IANA to process a transfer of designated manager of the .nz ccTLD.
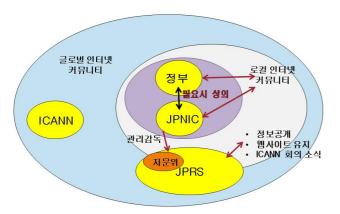
<Indonesia>
- On June 29, 2007, a non-profit organization, PANDI (Pengelola Nama Domain Internet Indonesia), was formed. And the Ministry of Communication and Information

Technology delegates the authority to PANDI to manage second level domain (2LD) co.id, net.id, or.id, ac.id, sch.id, web.id, net.id, mil.id, biz.id, my.id
- According to the Law of Republic of Indonesia No. 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Electronic Transaction, Article 24 point 1 states that the Administration for domain name is the government and/or the society
- This regulation reflects that management of domain names is under government supervision and approval, including participation from the Internet society.
- The regime of ccTLD .id market categorized as "More State Controlled Multi-Stakeholder, National ccTLD Markets" seems not work very well, because to date the numbers of registered names under 2LD; co.id, net.id, or.id, ac.id, sch.id, web.id, net.id, mil.id, biz.id, my.id, are still very low, which is 108, 979 names.

<일본>

jp 거버넌스 구도

	JPRS	JPNIC
ccTLD (.jp)	• JP 도메인 네임 관리	• JPRS의 .jp 도메인 관리업무 감독 • 분쟁조정
IP 주소		• IP 주소 할당

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